INTERLOCKING TILE

TRADE MARK REG.

The Wall of Protection

The Wall of PROTECTION

for

AMERICA'S FINEST BUILDINGS

Francis Bldg
St. Louis

Interlocking Tile Corporation

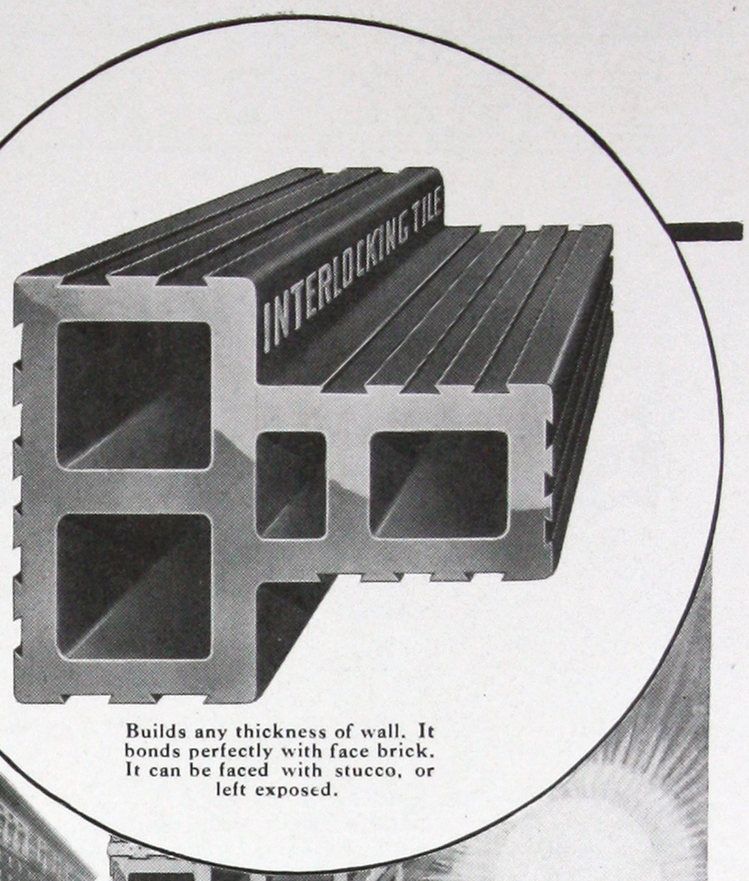
Executive Offices

Union Trust Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Branch Offices in Principal Cities

30 Factories—120 Distributors in United States and Canada

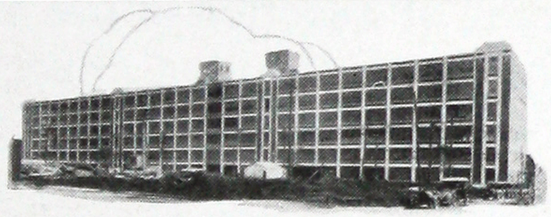
Interlocking Tile Co. (Southeastern States)
Executive Offices: 210 St. James Building, Jacksonville, Fla.



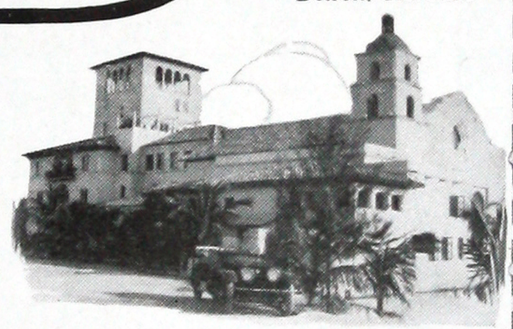
Builds any thickness of wall. It bonds perfectly with face brick. It can be faced with stucco, or left exposed.

Statler Hotels,
Detroit, Cleveland

Babson Institute, 3 Buildings

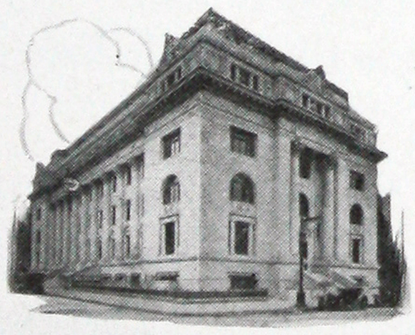


Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit



Everglades Club, Palm Beach

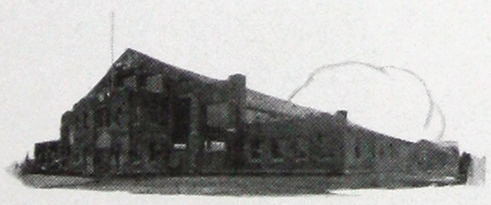
Santa Fe Depot, San Diego, Cal



City Hall, Dallas, Texas

Rockefeller Institute—All Buildings

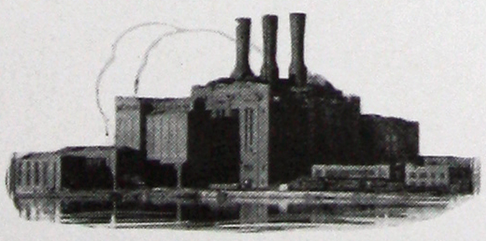
High School—Illinois



Yale University—Armory

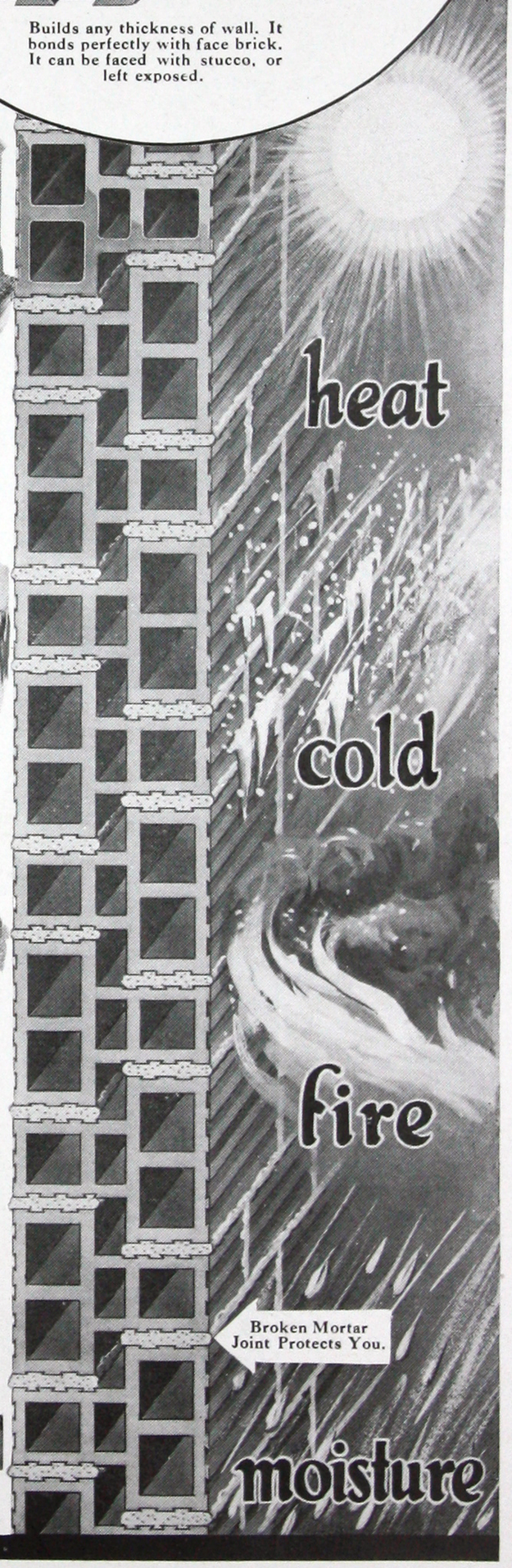
Residence—Geo Patullo

Sunkist Orange Plant



Detroit Edison Company

The Carnation Milk Co.—21 Plants



INTERLOCKING TILE

TRADE MARK REG.

No. 302

Printed in U. S. A.

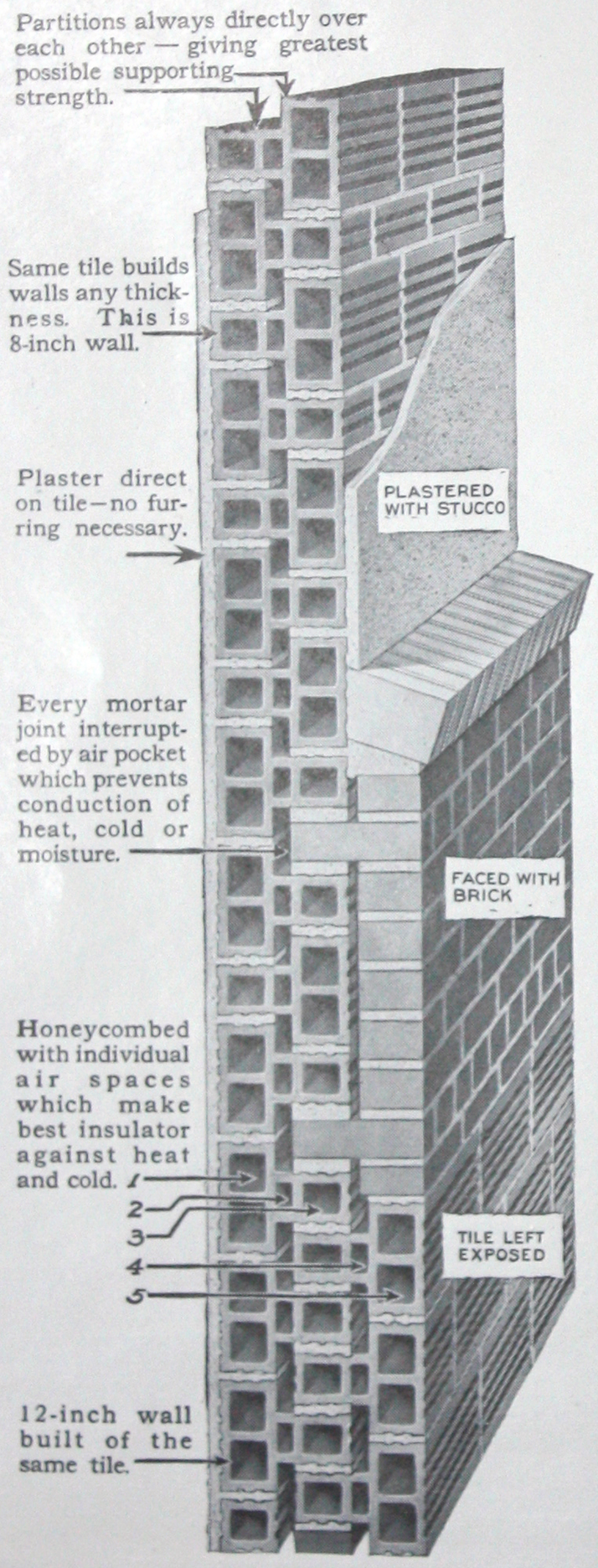
Why Interlocking Tile is the "Wall of PROTECTION"

A LITTLE study of this drawing will show why Interlocking Tile protects and insulates the interior of any building against heat, cold or moisture.

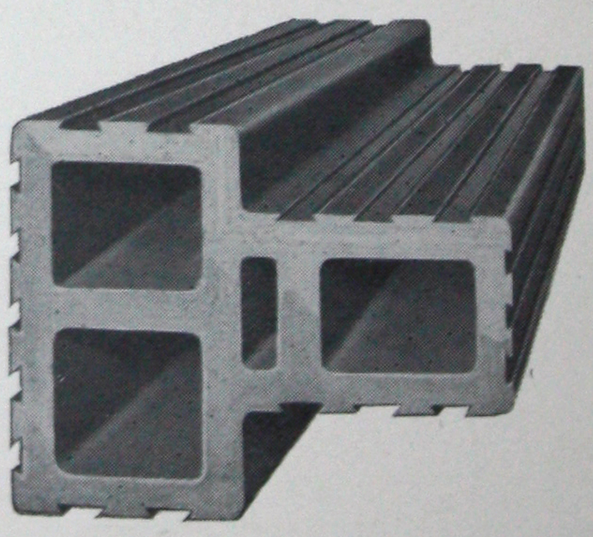
Note that there is not a single place where a mortar joint goes entirely through the wall. Each joint is interrupted by an air pocket. Opposite each mortar joint is a section of hollow tile with air spaces which effectually check the direct conduction of heat or moisture.

This placing of a section of tile opposite each mortar joint also has a reinforcing effect on the joint which makes the wall much stronger against lateral strain or accidental shock than the wall with through mortar joints.

Protection is thus built into Interlocking Tile walls.

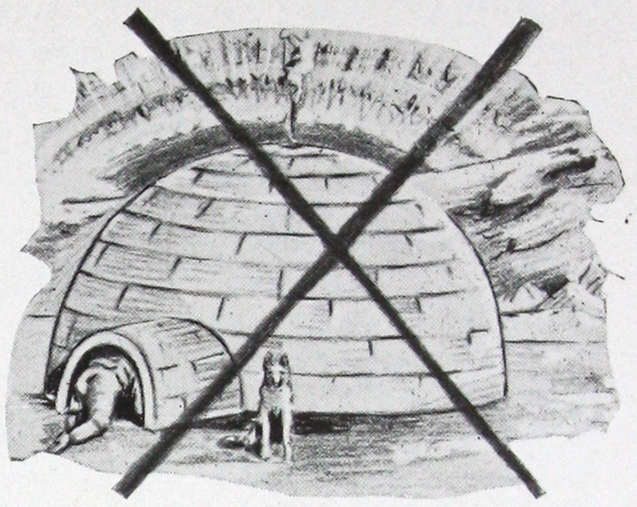


The Interlocking Tile wall showing how it can be built in different thicknesses and faced with stucco, brick or left exposed.



This is the tile. The drawing at the side shows how it is built into the wall.

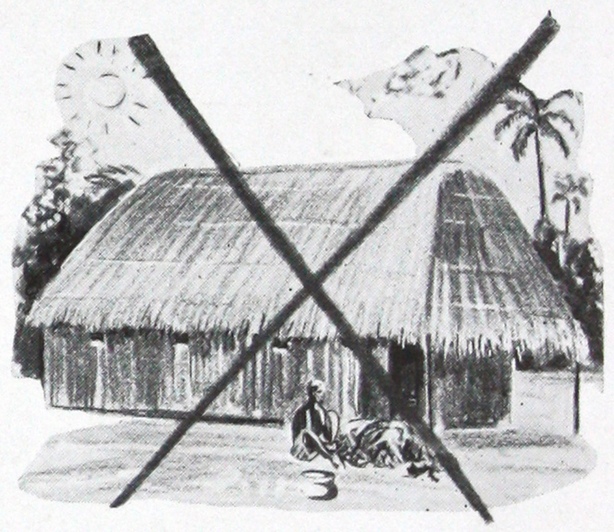
The Wall of PROTECTION



WHY do men build walls? The snow blocks in the Eskimo's igloo—the woven bamboo of the African hut—the stone and mortar of the palatial office building—all walls have one chief end in view—protection.

Protection against the biting cold and driving snow of winter, protection against the burning heat and drenching rains of summer—protection against shock and strain of windstorm and earthquake—protection against the ravages of fire.

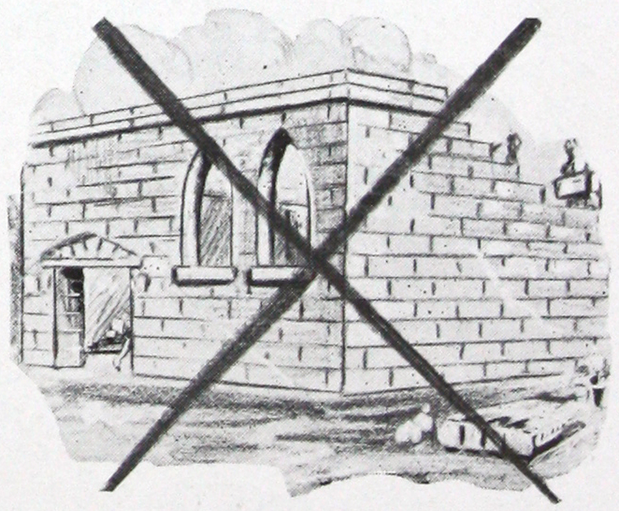
Men build walls for protection and the wall which best serves this purpose is the best wall to build.



The remarkable record of Interlocking Tile—fifteen years of use in America's finest buildings—has been due primarily to the fact that it gives *better protection* than any other type of wall.

This is an established fact based on investigations by some of the country's leading scientists and the practical experience of building owners, architects and contractors.

Interlocking Tile walls make a building that is warmer in cold weather, cooler in hot weather, and drier under severe moisture conditions.

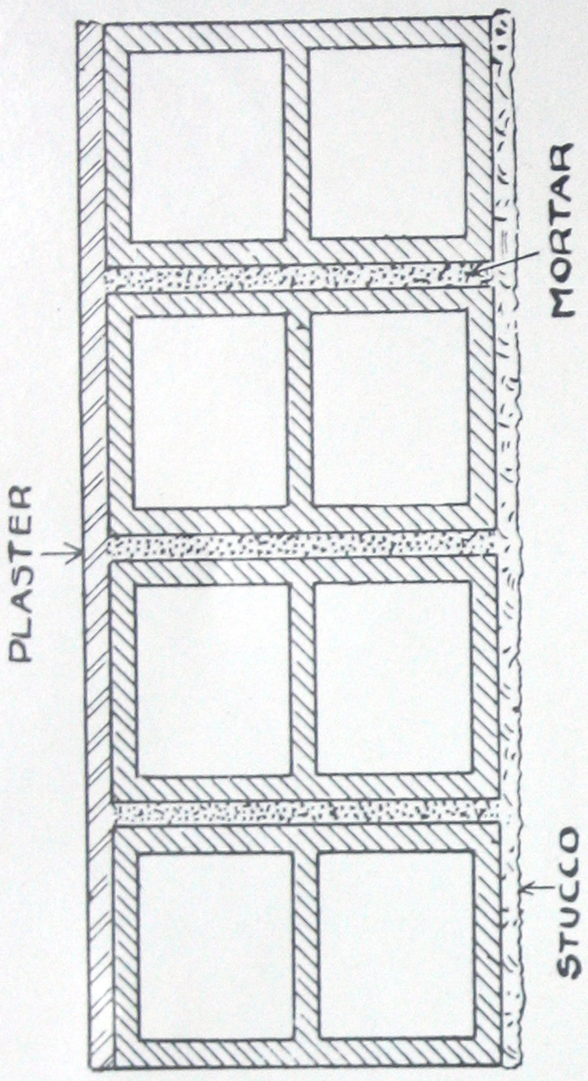


The reason for this superior insulating quality is found in the Tile and in the method of laying it in the wall.

The Wall of Interlocking Tile Furnishes Better Protection Than Any Other Type of Wall.

Eliminating the Weak Spot in Walls—

The Through Mortar Joint



"An absolutely wrong way of building a residence wall. Cold and moisture can easily pass through the mortar joints to the plaster on the inside."

Above illustration and copy are from an article in Brick and Clay Record written by a manufacturer of the tile illustrated.

THE wall of ordinary masonry undoubtedly affords the best all around protection but it has one weakness—the mortar joint extending clear through the wall.

It is at the joint that failure always occurs in case of shock, fire or other unusual strain tending to destroy the wall.

Through this mortar joint heat, cold and moisture penetrate to the inside of the building. Even when the units of the wall are of hollow tile or hollow brick there are still the mortar joints (from 10% to 20% of the wall surface) through which heat can escape to the outside in winter, through which the sun's heat soon penetrates in summer, and which allow moisture to be conducted to the inside wall in wet weather or in damp locations.

Interlocking Tile eliminates the through mortar joint entirely. The weak spot in the masonry wall is thus strengthened because it is reinforced always by a backing of the tile itself.

The joints on inside and outside of the wall are on different levels and are broken by intervening air spaces.

This reduces to a remarkable degree the conduction of heat and moisture and accounts for the wonderful insulating value which Interlocking Tile shows in the various tests which have been made.

Practical Advantages

The elimination of through mortar joint has the following very practical advantages:

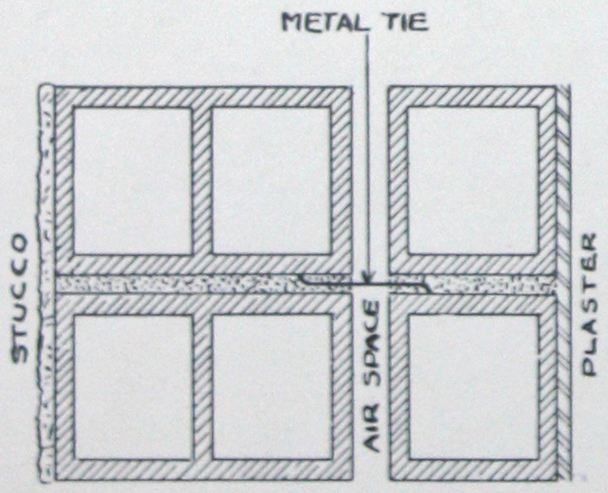
Saves cost of furring—plaster direct on tile.

Lower heating cost shown by repeated tests.

High insulating power without high cost of cork, asbestos or special insulation.

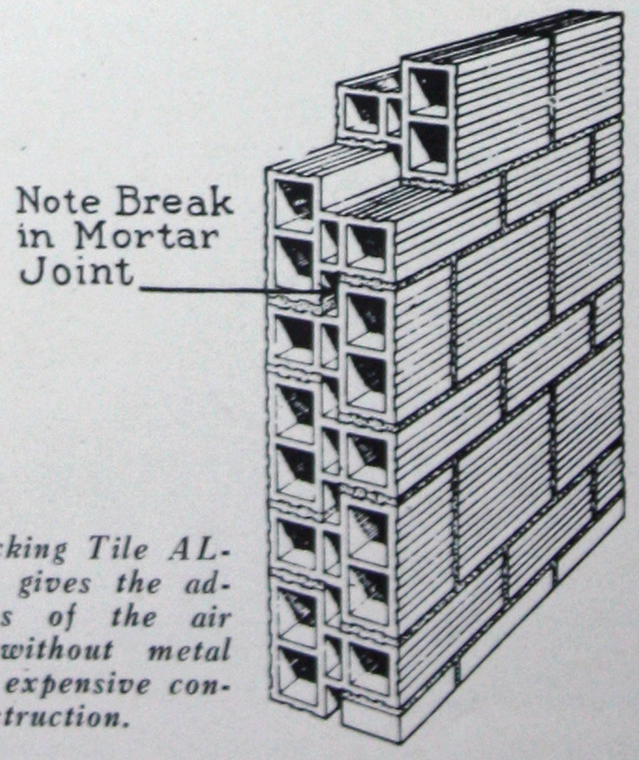
Better fire walls because wall will not heat through.

Greater wall strength against both compression and lateral strain.



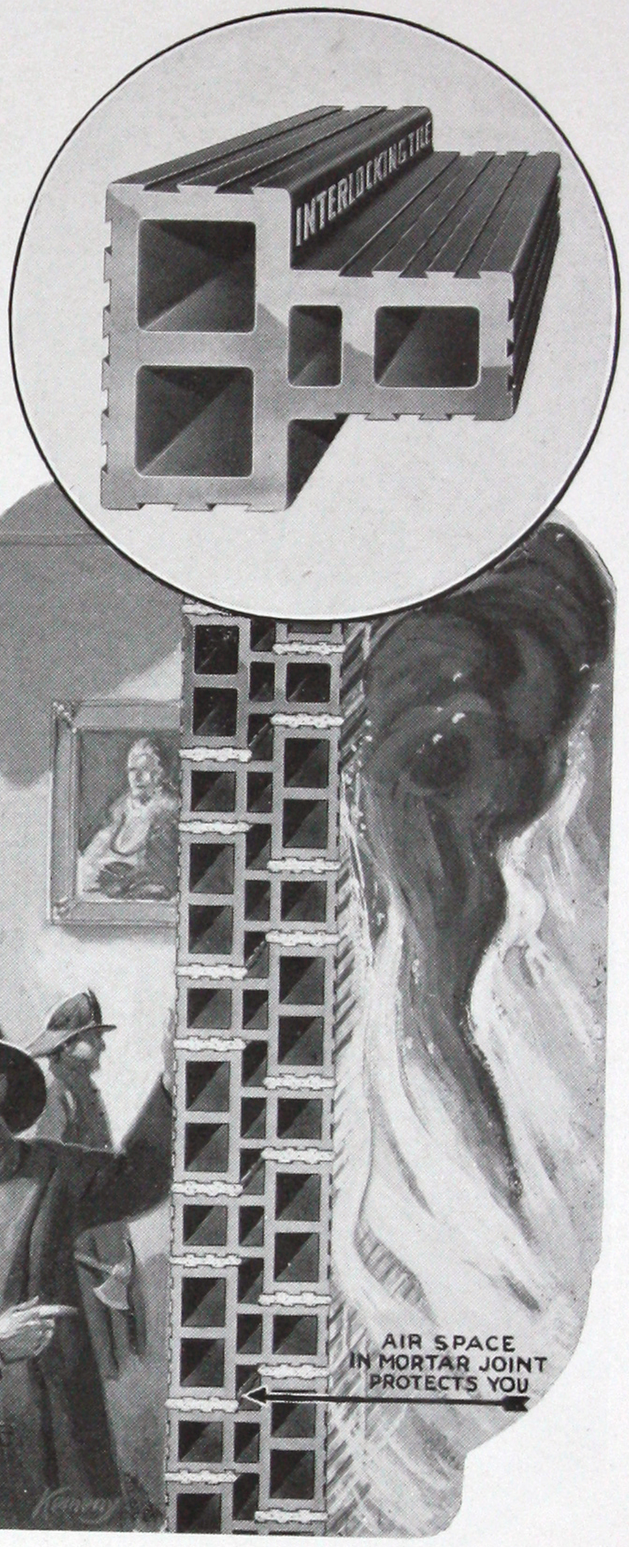
"The correct principle of the hollow tile wall is clearly shown here. The air spaces insure warm and dry home."

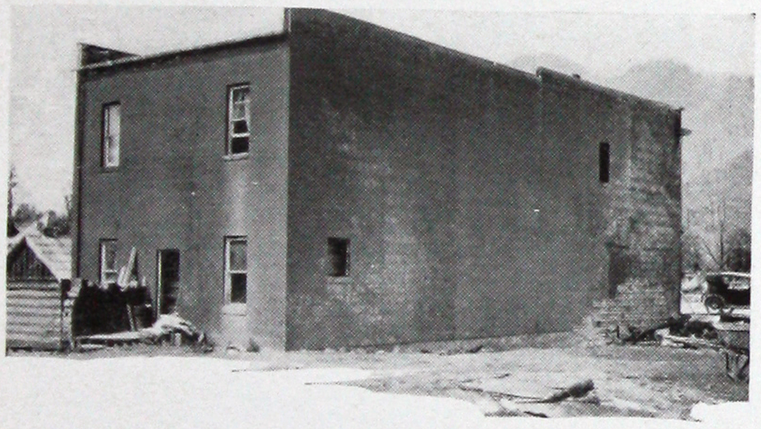
Above copy and cut from an article in Brick and Clay Record written by a manufacturer of the tile illustrated.



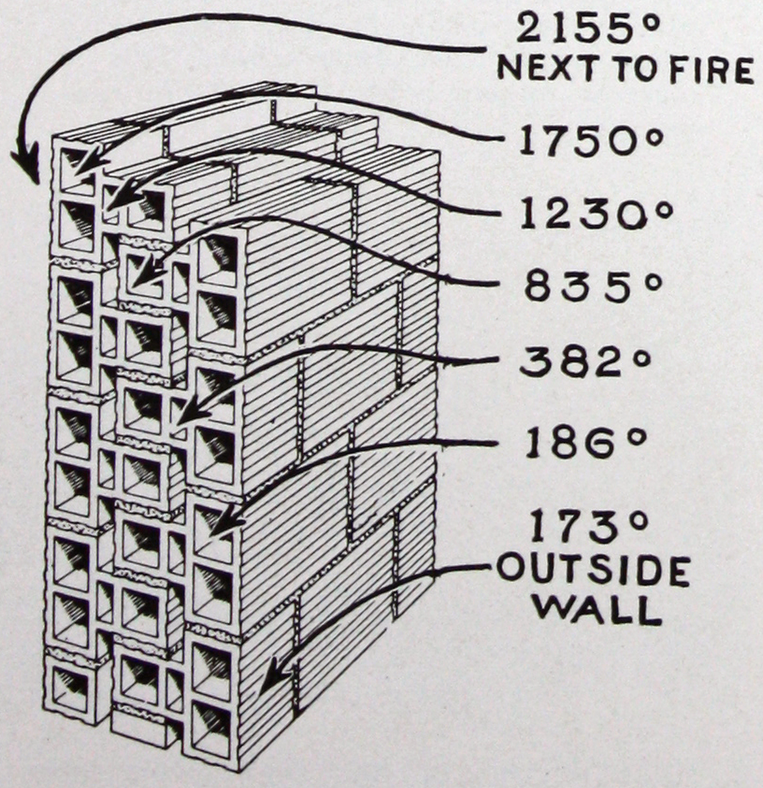
Interlocking Tile ALWAYS gives the advantages of the air space without metal ties or expensive construction.

Protection Against FIRE





Masonic Temple at Morton, Washington. Interlocking Tile walls stopped fire and saved half the town after other walls had failed.



Illustrating a test made by Underwriter's Laboratory, Chicago, showing how Interlocking Tile wall stops heat and prevents ignition of contents in buildings.

FIRE is the most terrible and hence the most dreaded foe against which men build their walls.

In fifteen years of continuous use Interlocking Tile has repeatedly proven that it resists fire and stops its progress.

The illustration shows one of many instances where an Interlocking Tile wall stopped the progress of a fire which had destroyed many other supposedly fireproof structures.

The resistance of Interlocking Tile to fire is based upon two things:

First, *the non-conductivity of the wall* as shown in the test illustrated by the Underwriter's Laboratory. A heat of over 2000 degrees F. on one side of the 12 inch wall produced a temperature of only 173 degrees on the other side which would not ignite a match.

The protective value of this is easily understood.

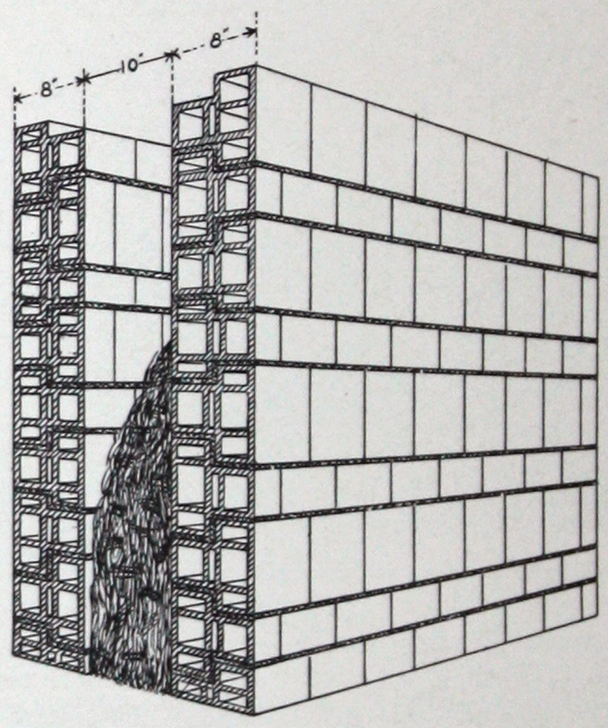
Second, the lateral strength of the wall due to the interrupted mortar joint and complete protection of all joints on one side of the wall from any contact with fire.

Interlocking Tile will protect any building and its contents from fire. We can give many authentic instances of this to anyone who desires complete protection from fire.

"We feel very good over the way your Interlocking Tile saved us in our recent fire. We shall be pleased to prove it to any skeptical person you care to send."

City Grain & Seed Co.,
Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Protection Against HEAT



WALL TESTED AT WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

Mr. Ralph E. Spaulding after these extensive tests said: "It has been amply demonstrated that Interlocking Tile is superior to any other type of tile construction."

PROTECTION from heat—as a matter of comfort—is most desirable in any building where people live or work or play. But in many buildings such as cold storage, fruit warehouses and ice storage such protection is absolutely essential to protect the contents against spoilage and destruction in warm weather.

Interlocking Tile gives a protection against heat which is usually obtained in other form of building walls by use of expensive material such as cork board or other special insulation.

Ralph E. Spaulding, noted Refrigerating Engineer, had tests made by Prof. John R. Nelson of Worcester Polytechnic Institute to determine the insulating value of various kinds of ice house walls.

Mr. Spaulding stated that the Interlocking Tile walls showed by far the best results and had much greater efficiency than the walls used for cold storage work.

That this is not theoretical is shown by the use of Interlocking Tile by some of the leading growers and packers of the United States. Sunkist Oranges, Big Y, Skookum, and Wenatchee Apples, Seal Sweet Citrus Fruits, Carnation Milk and many other famous foods are packed and stored entirely in Interlocking Tile buildings.

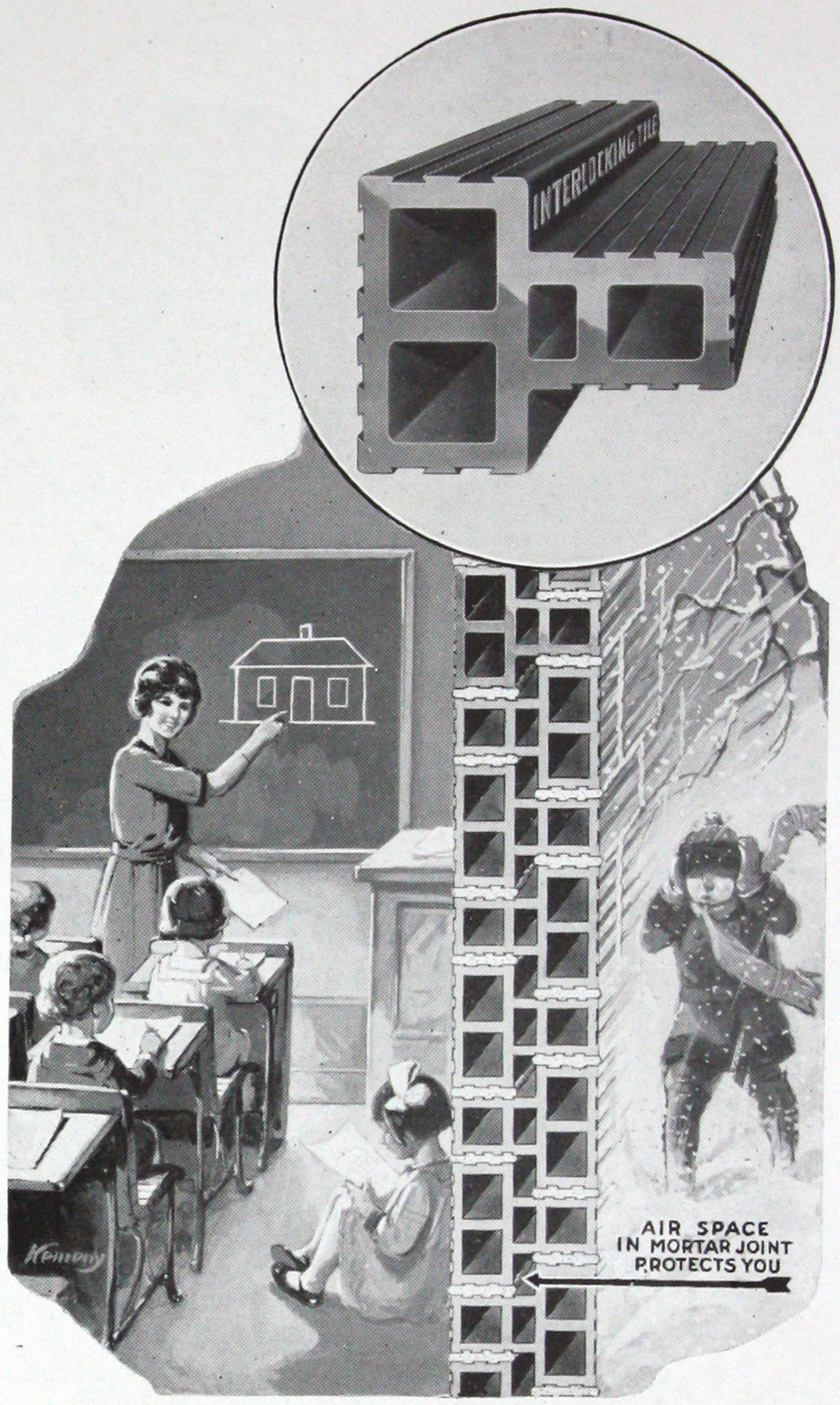
A very large saving can be made in both the construction and operation of any storage plant where insulation is a vital factor by using Interlocking Tile in the walls. This same quality makes Interlocking Tile invaluable as a protecting wall in any building where people must spend their time in hot weather.

"We used Interlocking Tile (12 inch walls) to build our 'cold box.'—Although 2 of the rooms have had no refrigeration for two months, the temperatures have been 30 degrees and 32 degrees which remarkable results I attribute to your Interlocking Tile."

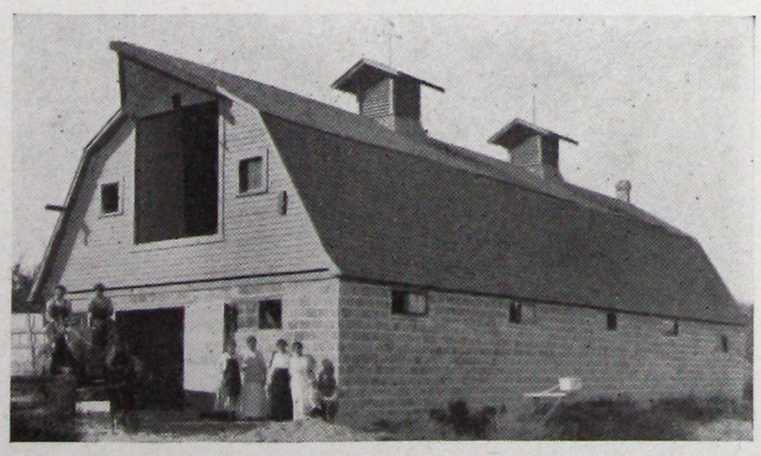
Webster Co-op. Cold Storage Co.,
Webster, N. Y.

The interior of this Interlocking Tile home in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is nearly 20 degrees cooler when the thermometer stands at over 100 degrees in the shade outside.

Protection Against COLD



Mr. Cortland Luce, Architect's Superintendent on the above house (McKesson Brown Residence, Long Island) states that 40% of fuel cost was saved the first winter over the heating engineers' estimate. This saving, Mr. Luce states, was due to Interlocking Tile.



This apple storage house at Selah, Washington, WITHOUT HEAT, maintained for days an inside temperature of 32 degrees above when the thermometer was at zero outside. (U. S. Government Test.)

THERE is both comfort and economy in a building wall which protects the interior against cold.

The Interlocking Tile wall with its blanket of air spaces and its elimination of all through mortar joints reduces the heating cost of any building not theoretically, but in an actual measurable way.

The same insulating quality which keeps summer heat from penetrating into the building will likewise keep the inside heat from "leaking" out in cold weather.

Space permits us to show only one instance of hundreds where a large saving in fuel has been made by Interlocking Tile walls.

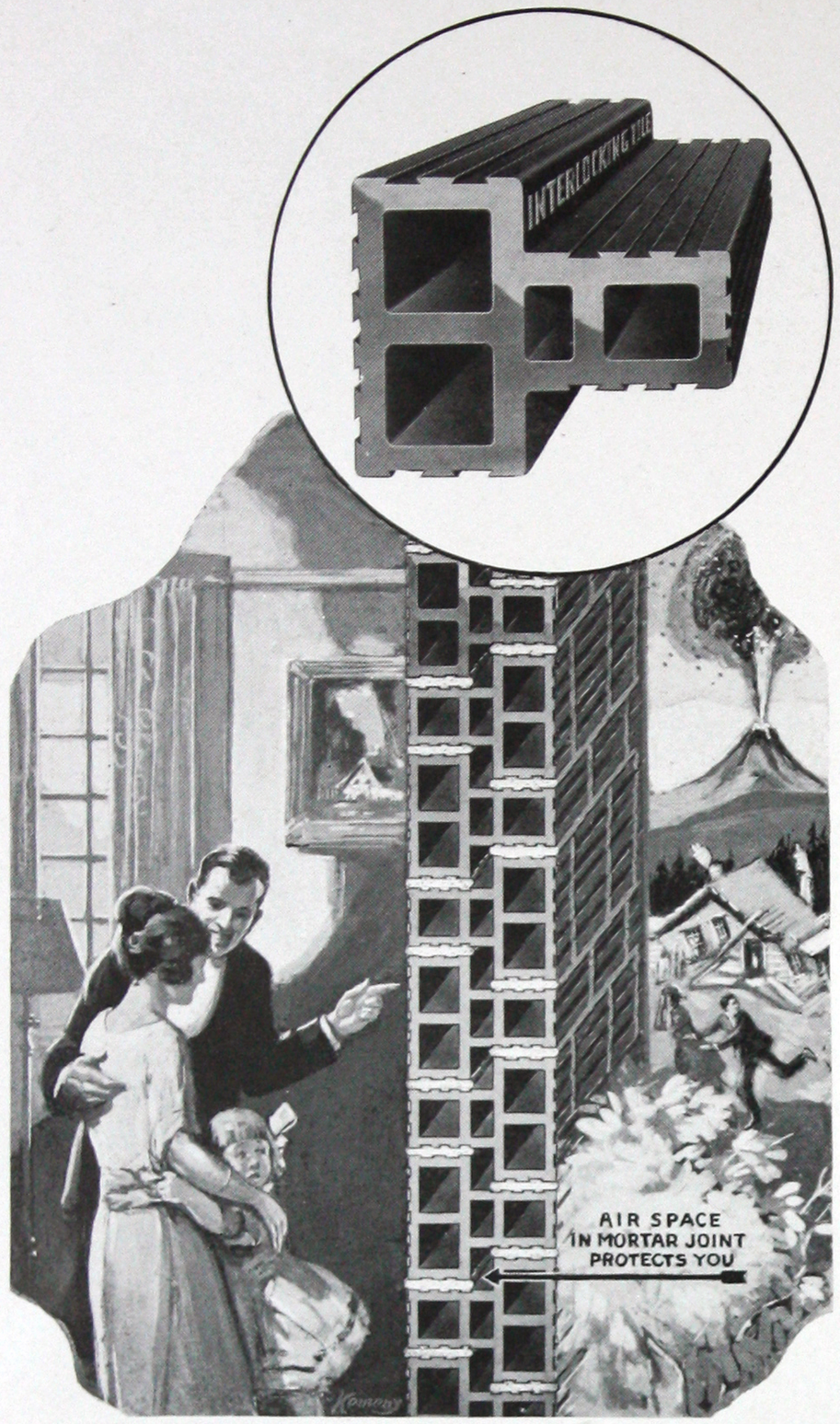
Storage buildings of Interlocking Tile in colder climates can be depended upon to protect contents against freezing down to zero and below and at lower temperatures the minimum of heat is necessary.

These advantages are peculiar to and characteristic of the Interlocking Tile wall.

Interlocking Tile is the best protection against cold which can be had in a practical building wall.

"Had thousands of bushels of onions in my Interlocking Tile storage house this winter and never lost an onion, although growers around me lost heavily."

Vrooman Bros.,
Painesville, O.



Protection from SHOCK and STRAIN

SHOCK and strain are hazards against which every building wall must be protected, whether a bungalow or a loft building.

There are roof and floor loads, wind pressure, snow loads, not to mention unusual strains of earthquake shock, explosions, etc., for which there must always be a factor of safety, no matter where the building is located.

Interlocking Tile provides an unusual degree of protection in this respect.

Against lateral strain there is the protection of the mortar beds setting at different levels so that every lateral strain is distributed throughout the wall.

Against compression strains the wall has unusual strength because every web or partition in the tile is always directly above a web in the tile below.

The mortar beds are just the right width so that they are covered fully with mortar giving a thorough bedding between the tile.

The superior strength of Interlocking Tile is shown in the remarkable tests made by the Bureau of Standards. (See illustration.)

United States Bureau of Standards. 8 inch Interlocking Tile wall faced with brick. Stood compression of over 100,000 lbs. per sq. ft. Side thrust of 10,000 lbs. on jack screw did not produce failure.

Saving of Steel

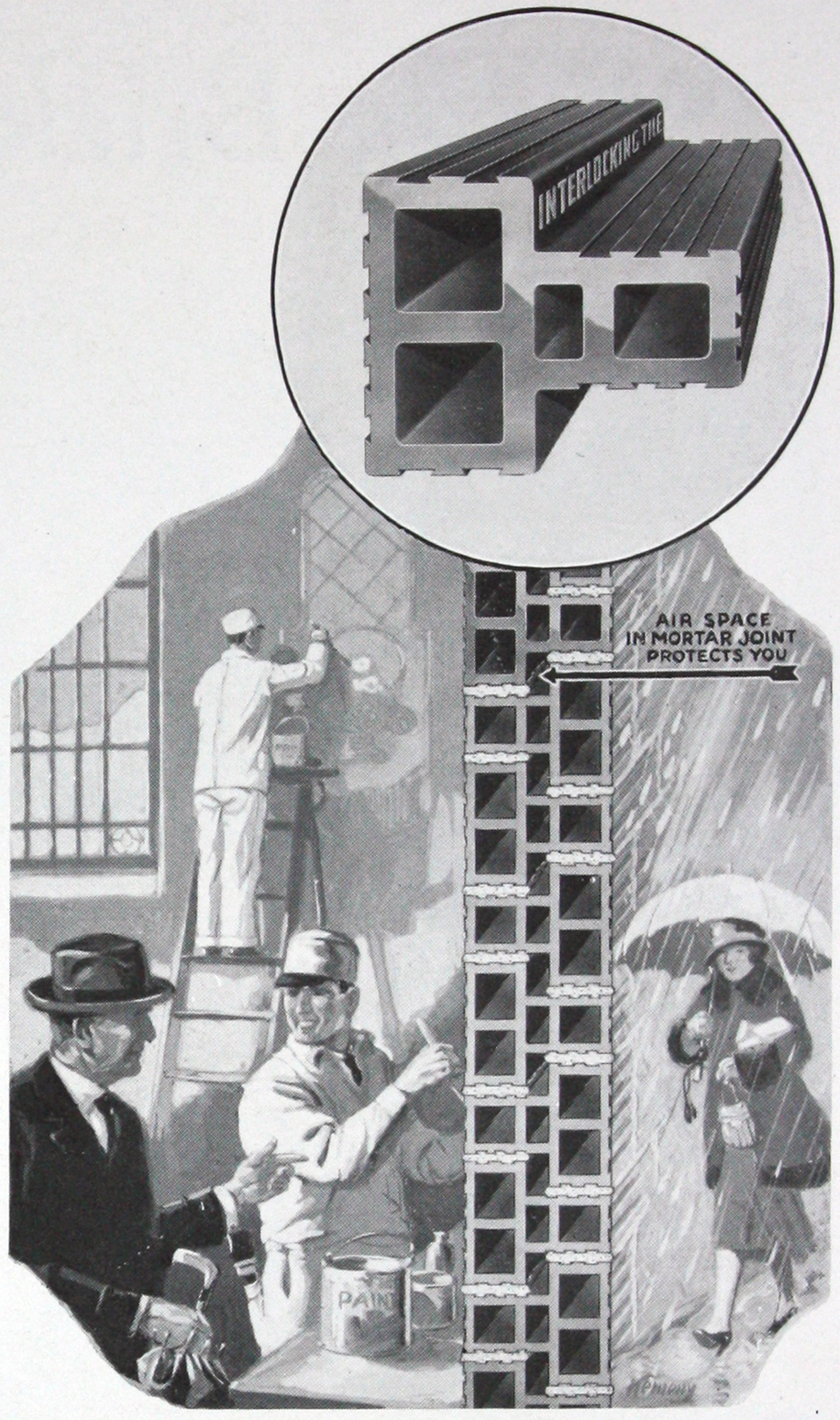
The strength of Interlocking Tile walls is such that seven story wall bearing buildings have been built of it without the use of steel framing.

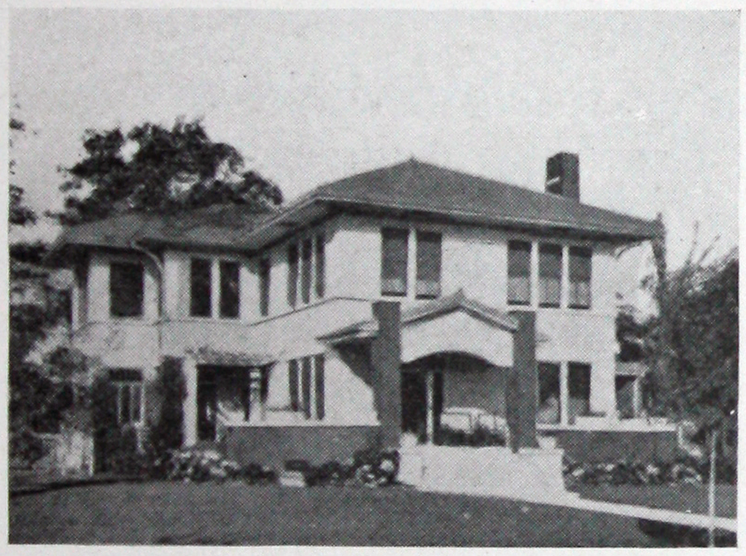
Interlocking Tile will make a large saving on cost of steel or concrete frame in the average building.

INTERLOCKING TILE walls weigh approximately sixty pounds per cubic foot. Solid masonry walls weigh approximately one hundred twenty-five pounds per cubic foot. Over fifty per cent of the dead weight on the steel or reinforced concrete frame work is eliminated. The quantity of structural steel required with INTERLOCKING TILE is accordingly greatly reduced.

A seven story wall bearing building with walls of Interlocking Tile—no steel used. Mt. St. Mary's Hospital, Niagara Falls. Built in 1914.

Protection Against MOISTURE





Home of Dr. Bruce Richardson, Beaumont, Texas.

This home has plaster applied direct to Interlocking Tile walls. (No lath or furring.)

It passed through the Texas cloudburst without showing a trace of moisture.

"In answer to your inquiry relative to our experience with Interlocking Tile as a building material, will state that last summer we built a very handsome two story residence of this material for Dr. Bruce Richardson, in Beaumont, Texas.

"In a terrible hurricane that swept the Gulf Coast of Texas, last August, it was the only building in the city that stood the terrific storm of wind and rain without injury.

"We had just completed a large hospital building there, and the same storm drove the rain through 22 inch concrete walls and 18 inch brick walls laid in cement mortar with slushed joints.

"The force of the storm was such that many costly residences were almost ruined, yet the Richardson residence showed not a trace of damage, or a particle of moisture anywhere in the interior of the building.

"This remarkable fact was commented on by the daily papers of Beaumont."—Garson Bros., Contractors.

PROTECTION against moisture coming through mortar joints is the most troublesome and expensive problem in building.

It is commonly solved by furring the walls to create an air space between wall and plaster.

Interlocking Tile does away with the expense of furring, because the air space is in the mortar joint itself and no moisture can penetrate the wall. Plaster can be applied direct to the tile.

Buildings of Interlocking Tile have passed through such deluges as the famous Texas cloudburst, without showing a trace of moisture on the inside. (See photo.)

Condensation of moisture on the inside walls is also prevented because the inside of the Interlocking Tile wall is always the same temperature as the room, no matter how cold the outside of the wall may be.

This feature of Interlocking Tile is most valuable in protecting interior decorations and in preventing damage to merchandise stored in the building. It is likewise an important factor in the health and sanitary conditions where people must live or work in the buildings.

Stucco, Brick or Exposed Tile

Stucco on Interlocking Tile.

Face Brick on Interlocking Tile.

Interlocking Tile left exposed.

A UNIQUE advantage of Interlocking Tile is that it permits any style of exterior treatment that could possibly be desired.

For stucco it makes an unusually firm wall which does not settle or deflect and thus cause cracks in the surface.

The scored surface provides an admirable bond for the stucco.

Interlocking Tile permits stucco work in Northern climates and in damp atmospheres where it might not otherwise be successful.

With face brick Interlocking Tile bonds perfectly. The shape of the Tile permits a true header course without breaking or cutting tile. It also makes unnecessary the extra stretcher course of common brick behind each header course as required with ordinary tile.

The elimination of this stretcher course effects a saving of over $10.00 per 1000 tile. Interlocking Tile provides complete insulation around the header course. Where common brick are used back of the header the insulating value of the wall is destroyed.

Exposed Interlocking Tile is an attractive and very inexpensive form of masonry wall for buildings where such exterior is in keeping.

This use of the tile will also save very substantial sums on the walls of finer buildings where they face on back streets or are covered by adjoining buildings. Tile can be made with smooth face for this purpose.

Many very attractive buildings including schools, warehouses, factories, and even private homes have been built of Interlocking Tile used with no facing material.

Interlocking Tile Lays Up Easily and at Low Cost

THE shape of Interlocking Tile is especially adapted to good work and fast work. The tile can be taken from the pile and placed in position on the wall *with one hand* just as with common brick, yet it is the equal of six brick in volume. The mortar beds are just the right width to be covered quickly and completely with one trowel full of mortar.

The shape of the Tile makes it a guide to correct lining up of the wall.

Prominent contractors state that it is the best Tile they have ever used, both for character of finished wall and *for speed* and economy in construction.

Showing how Interlocking Tile can be handled in one hand, leaving the other free for trowel

Low Breakage

Many contractors comment on low breakage in shipments of Interlocking Tile. The tile nest together snugly and ride well in car or truck.

"With reference to the nine large jobs on which we used Interlocking Tile. We have found that our masons would rather work with Interlocking Tile than with other forms of construction.

"Considerable economy is shown where your tile have been used."

John Finn & Son,
Detroit.

"Most uniform in size I have ever used. We are putting 35,000 per day in the walls.

"Ordinary square tile vary so it is almost impossible to make a straight wall.

"No material on market can compare with Interlocking Tile where speed and durability are qualifications."

Fred H. Madsen,
Contractor for U. S. Veteran's Hospital,
Camp Lewis, Washington.

Interlocking Tile Wall Is Low In Cost

Interlocking Tile is used over the entire American continent.

The prices vary in different places as do the wages of men who make it and the wages of masons and helpers.

It is therefore impossible to give definite cost comparisons, but it is conservative to state that an Interlocking Tile wall can always be built at lower cost than any other form of masonry.

In some localities the contractors have taken contracts at lower prices than they would make on frame construction of the same building.

Reasons for this low cost of Interlocking Tile are many and they vary on different buildings:

1—Easy and fast to lay.

2—Less mortar (one-third as much as brick) and lower cost for helpers.

3—Saving of steel. On buildings 5 to 7 stories high. Interlocking Tile is strong enough for bearing walls.

4—Saves cost of an extra course of common brick at every header course necessary with ordinary tile.

5—Saves cost of furring—plaster can be applied direct to the tile.

6—Lower heating costs when building is completed.

7—On storage buildings Interlocking Tile saves all or part of cost of extra cork board or artificial insulation.

These savings are testified to by many prominent contractors and builders, only a few of whom we can quote in limited space:

"In using ordinary wall tile, I have found it necessary to construct a skeleton of concrete or steel to provide the necessary stability, but with Interlocking Tile this was unnecessary."

Edward Cassidy, Designing Engineer, Pueblo, Colo.

"After having so successfully used Interlocking Tile in the Santa Fe Passenger Depot, at San Diego, we feel no hesitancy in recommending their use to architect, owner, or contractor. They represent a wonderfully economical method of wall construction."

Wm. Simpson Construction Co., San Diego, Cal.

"We have used quantities of Interlocking Tile in Toronto and other parts of Ontario. It has been our experience that a very appreciable saving has been effected by its use and it has resulted in a saving in the time of construction."

Sutherland Construction Co., Toronto, Canada.

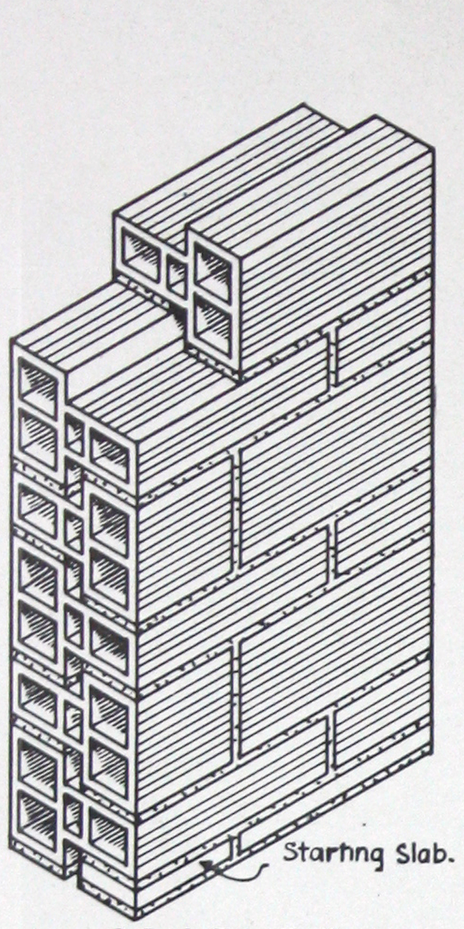
(Referring to Heer's Department Store, Springfield, Mo.)

"We believe the saving in using Interlocking Tile against common brick to be about one-third, in addition to the omission of all furring which is not required where your block is used."

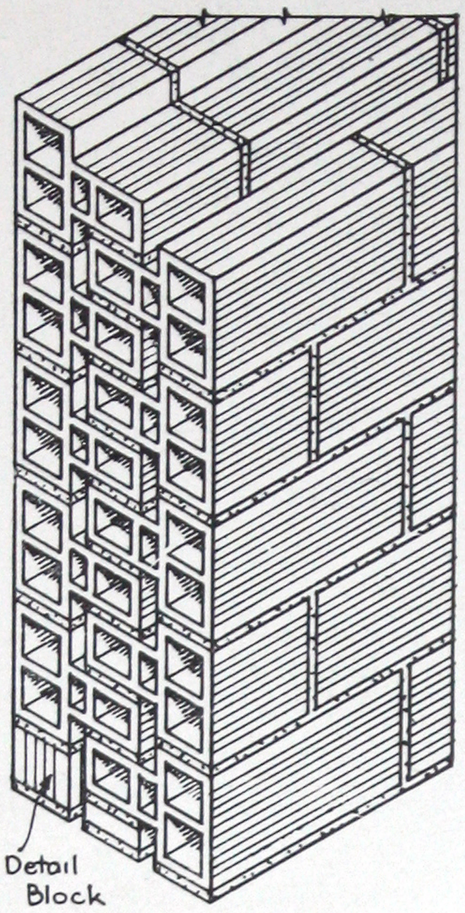
W. D. Lewis Co., Contractors, Kansas City, Mo.

INTERLOCKING TILE

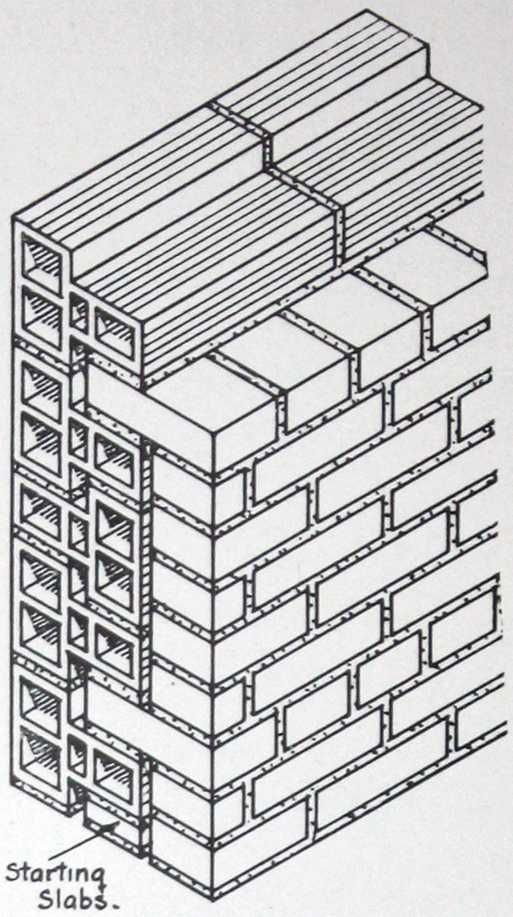
One Size and Shape Builds All Walls



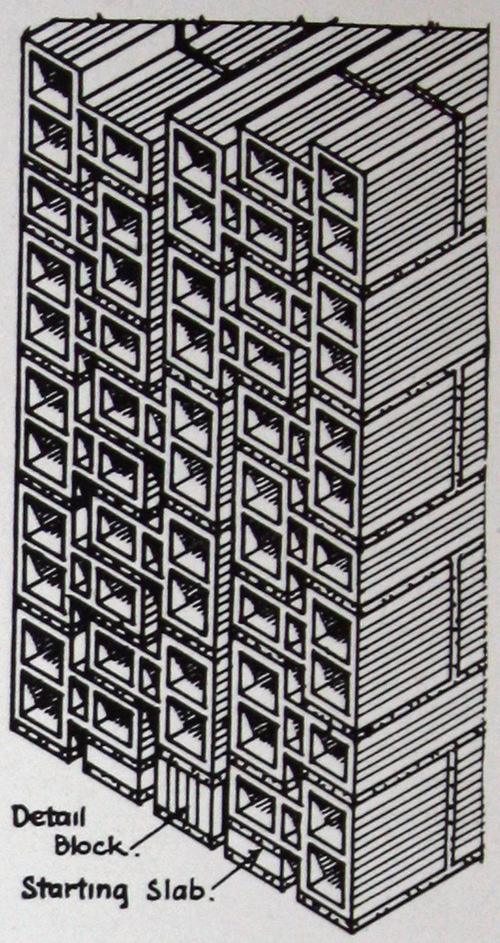
8 Inch Tile Wall



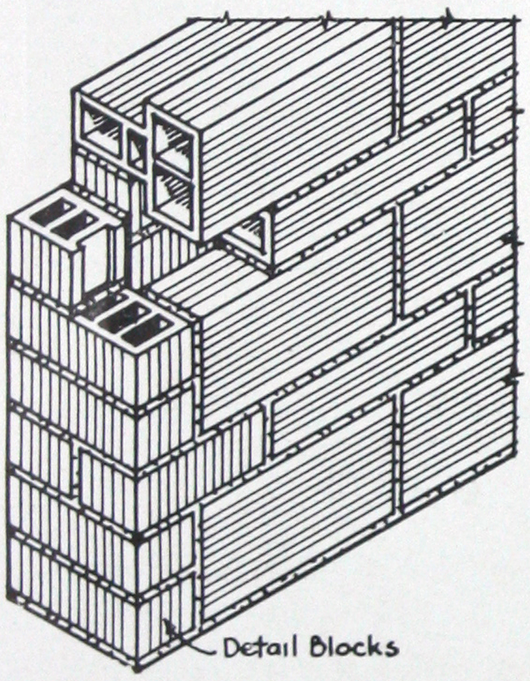
12 Inch Tile Wall



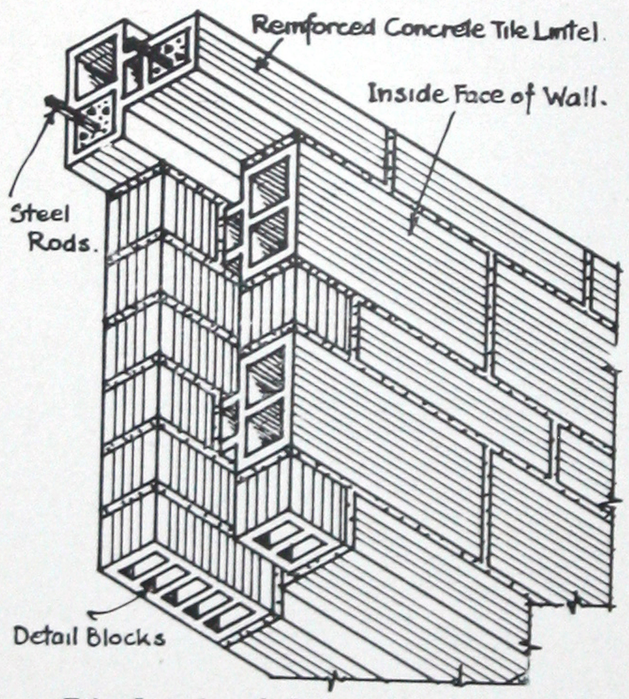
12 Inch Tile Wall Brick Faced



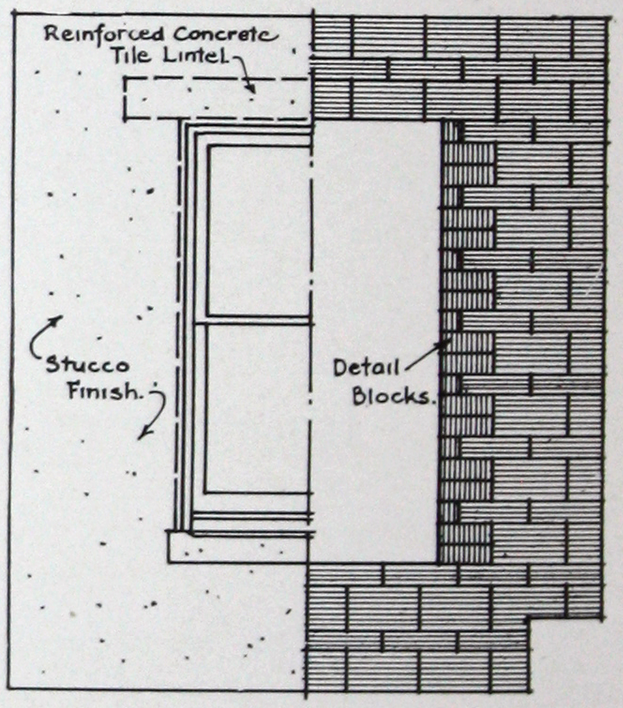
21 Inch Tile Wall



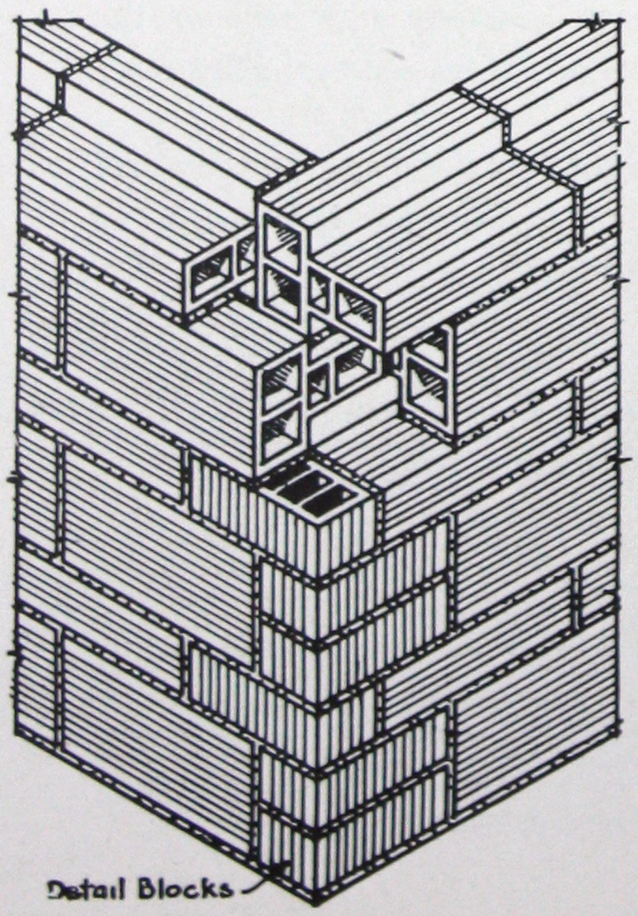
Method of closing 8 Inch Wall End



Tile Lintel and Rebate for Box Frame



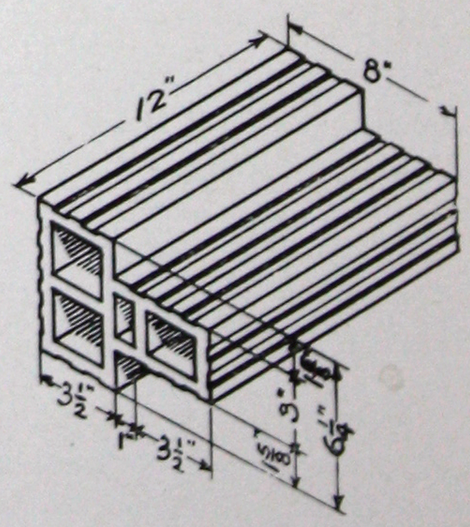
Outside elevation for window



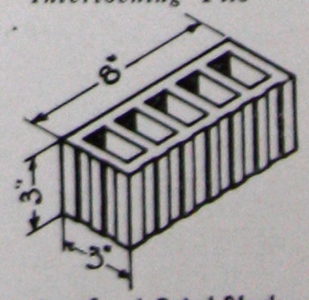
Corner Construction 8 Inch Walls

Chase in 12 Inch Wall

Detail Block. With this one shape—the Detail Block, at the right—all structural details including jambs, corners, closures, etc., can be practically and simply constructed without the use of common brick.



Interlocking Tile



Two sides of each Detail Block are scored and two sides smooth.

Detail Block

Complete Detail Book on Request

Detailed Data and Specifications

Specifications for Interlocking Tile Walls

PROVIDE and erect all exterior and interior bearing walls as shown on plans, of Interlocking Tile. All tile to be hard burned.

The exterior surface of all tile intended for mortar or stucco shall be scored in such a manner as to give good anchorage for mortar or plaster.

Provide all necessary starting and finishing tile; provide necessary detail blocks for the construction of corners, closures and jambs.

For Lintels over 4′ 0″ clear span or Lintels supporting floor beams, use Interlocking Tile reinforced with rods in lower chambers and fill with concrete.

Columns and Piers to be formed as detailed. Where Columns and Piers support heavy loads, reinforce with concrete.

Floor beams to have at least a 4-inch bearing on Interlocking Tile Wall, in order to be supported by two vertical webs.

Roof plates to be secured to walls by means of anchor bolts 24 inches long, or toggle bolts.

If brick facing is used with Interlocking Tile, run headers into Tile every 6th course, as detailed.

Mortar for laying Tile to be composed of any standard brand of Portland Cement and clean sharp sand mixed in proportion of one part of cement to three parts sand. Lime may be used in mortar not to exceed 10% of cement.

Architects and Contractors will find complete catalog in Sweets (Twentieth Edition).

For Figuring Quantities of Tile Required

Each tile is equivalent to approximately six bricks. By estimating the number of square feet in the wall surface, the number of tile may be calculated from the following data:

8″ TILE WALL. 2.2 tile lay 1 sq. ft. of this wall.

8″ TILE WALL WITH 4″ FACE BRICK. 2 tile lay 1 sq. ft. of this wall.

12″ TILE WALL. 3.4 tile lay 1 sq. ft. of this wall.

21″ TILE WALL. 5.5 tile lay 1 sq. ft. of this wall.

CORNERS. Figure four detail blocks for each lineal foot of corners.

JAMBS. Figure three detail blocks per lineal foot of jamb. (Include both sides of openings.)

EXTERIOR FACES. INTERLOCKING TILE is manufactured either smooth or scored on both exterior surfaces. Detail blocks are made with two surfaces scored and two surfaces smooth.

WEIGHT OF TILE. 16 to 17 lbs. each.

WEIGHT OF WALL. 60 lbs. to cubic foot.

LOADING. Interlocking Tile walls may be safely loaded to five tons per square foot of gross wall area. Standard Building Codes permit loading to 200 lbs. per square inch of web section, which is about one-fifteenth of the ultimate strength of Interlocking Tile as shown by authoritative tests.

MORTAR. Under no circumstances should tile be laid in less than a 1.3 cement mortar to which may be added 10% of lime paste.

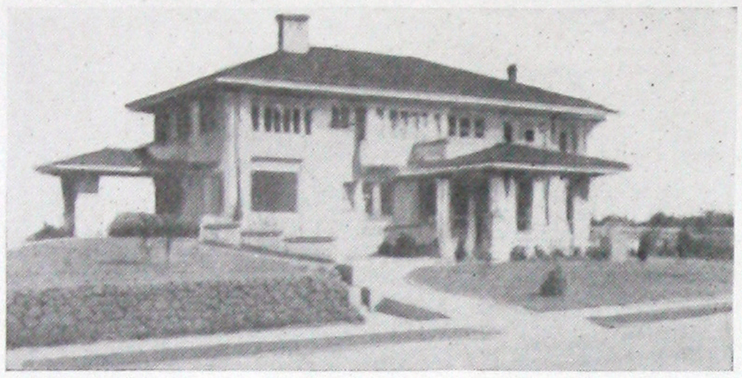
LINTELS. Are made by standing required number of tile on end, passing steel rods through two holes as shown and then filling with concrete. Allow three days for setting, then lintels may be lifted to place. See Fig. 18.

CHASES FOR PIPING. It is possible to cut chases in the tile walls of any thickness but it is strongly recommended that architects when designing the building, show on the plans where piping, etc., will be run through the walls so that proper chases may be built into the wall.

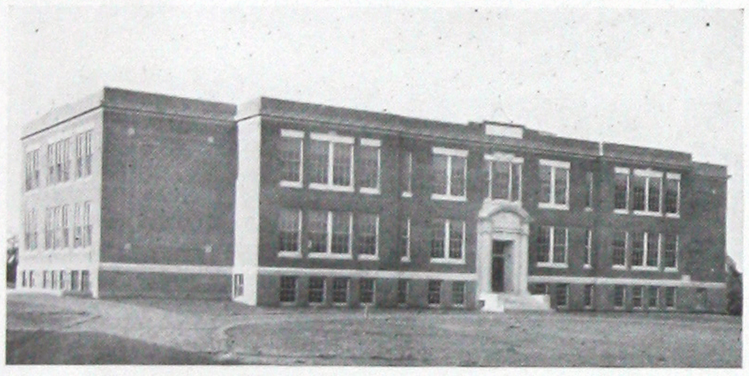
PLASTER AND STUCCO can be applied directly to the tile; lathing, strapping and furring may be eliminated. The keyed scoring gives a perfect bond for plaster or stucco.

The Wall of PROTECTION

Limited space permits mention of only a few of the well known buildings on which this material has been used. Complete descriptions with names of architects and contractors have been published in "The Interlocker" Magazine.



Residence J. V. Megley
Portland, Ore.



Howe High School
Billerica, Mass.

Bob O' Link Golf Club
Chicago

Sealed Sweet Orange Packing House
Florida

HOMES

McKesson Brown
Long Island

John H. Hanan
Miami, Fla.

Hamill Residence
Lake Forest, Ill.

Geo. Patullo
Dallas, Texas

Wm. Sewell
Altadena, Cal.

M. A. Arnold
Seattle

Fred C. Chandler
Cleveland

A. W. Eaton
Pittsfield, Mass.

General Electric Workmen's
Homes, Erie, Pa.

Jewett Residence
Pasadena, Calif.

J. C. Haswell
Dayton, Ohio

Terhune Residence
Matawan, N. J.

SCHOOLS

Hollywood Union High
School, Hollywood

Rice Institute
Houston, Texas

Yale Artillery Armory
Yale University

University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

Polytechnic High School
San Bernardino, Cal.

Fairfax School
Cleveland Heights, O.

High School
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Hoffman School
Cincinnati, Ohio

St. Martin's College
Lacey, Wash.

Wichita High School
Wichita, Kan.

CLUBS

St. Louis Country Club

Youngstown Country Club
Youngstown, Ohio

Shaker Heights Country Club
Cleveland, Ohio

Skokie Country Club
Glencoe, Ill.

Old Elm Club
Sheridan, Ill.

San Antonio Country Club

Detroit Masonic Country
Club, Detroit

Dallas Athletic Club
Dallas, Texas

Everglades Club
Palm Beach, Fla.

Iroquois Club
Harvard University

FOOD STORAGE

Wenatchee Valley Fruit
Exchange
Wenatchee, Wash.

Sun-Kist Orange Plants
California

California Almond Growers
Exchange, Sacramento

Associated Olive Growers
California

United Fruit Co. Sugar
Storage

Cranberry Growers
Association
Allandale, Oregon

Northwestern Fruit
Exchange

Apple Storage
Winchester, Va.

Southland Sweet Potato
Association

Yakima Fruit Growers
Association

for America's Finest Buildings

HOSPITALS

St. Paul's Hospital
Vancouver

Coney Island Hospital
Coney Island, N. Y.

Cleveland City Hospital
St. Johns' Hospital
Cleveland

Seattle Tuberculosis Hospital
Seattle

Rockefeller Institute
Princeton, N. J.

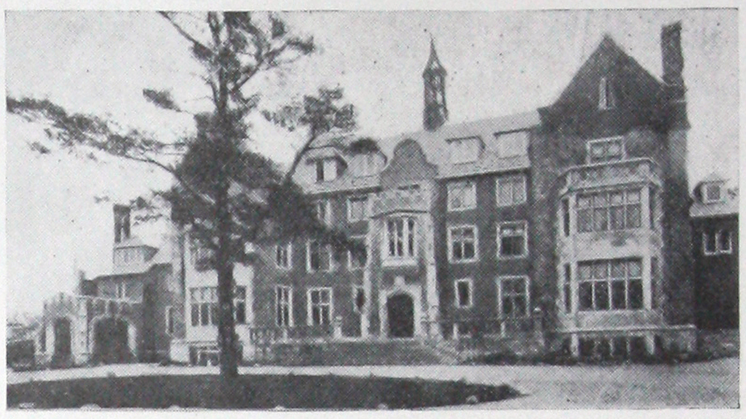
Sacramento County Hospital
Sacramento

General Hospital
Bridgeport, Conn.

U. S. Veterans Hospitals
Seattle, Wash.
Tuskegee, Ala.
Little Rock, Ark.

Mt. St. Mary's Hospital
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Essex County Tuberculosis Hospital
Middletown, Mass.



Christian Science Sanitarium
Massachusetts

FACTORIES

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Tacoma, Wash.

Carnation Milk Co.
(21 factories on Pacific Coast)

Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Longview, Wash.

Gulf Refining Co.
Houston, Texas

American Thread Co.
Connecticut

Bethlehem Steel Housing Project
Bethlehem, Penna.

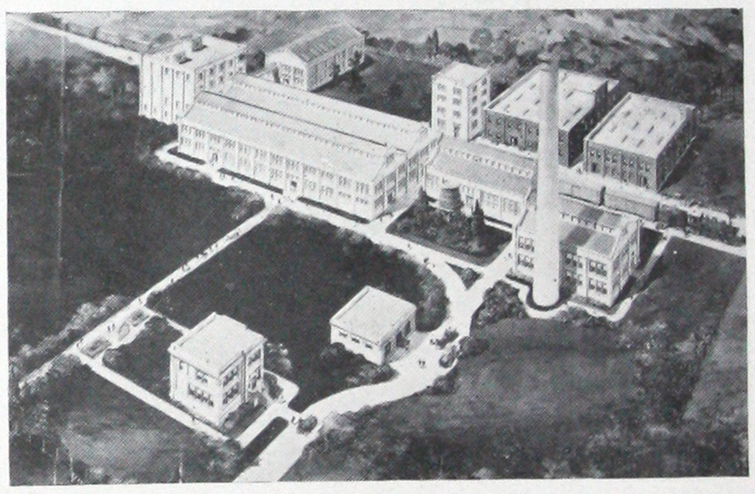
Corn Products Refining Co.
Housing Project

Muscle Shoals Nitrate Plant
Muscle Shoals, Tenn.

Wills St. Claire Plant
Marysville, Mich.

Hudson Motor Car Co.
Detroit

Wilson Body Co.
Detroit



Fleischman Yeast Co.
Sumner, Wash.

HOTELS

Deshler Hotel
Columbus

Hotel Cleveland
Cleveland

Royal Connaught
Hamilton, Can.

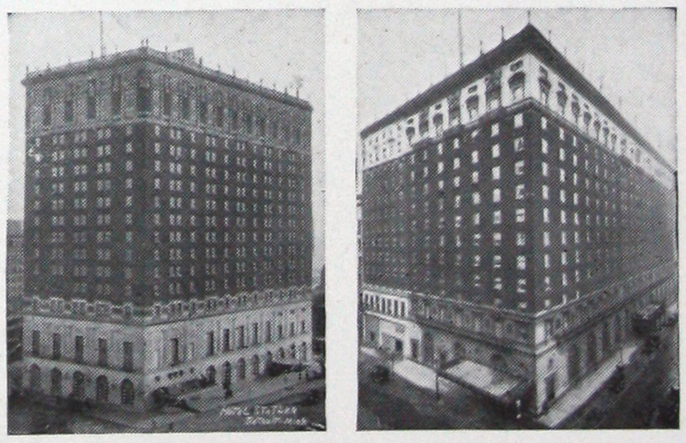
McAllister Hotel
Miami, Fla.

King Edward Hotel
Toronto, Canada

Nautilus Hotel
Miami Beach, Fla.

Bethlehem Hotel
Bethlehem, Pa.

Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.



Statler Hotels
Detroit, Cleveland

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

City Hall
Dallas, Texas

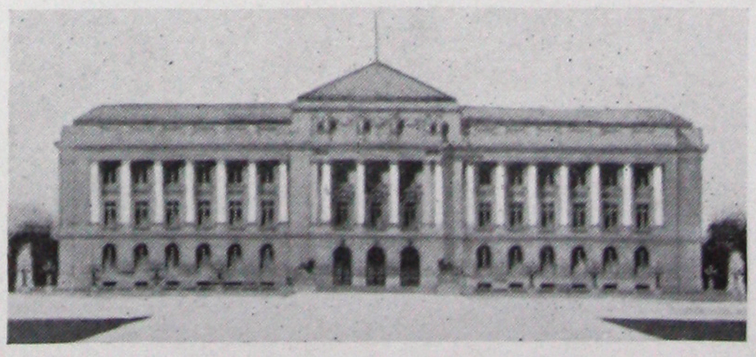
State Arsenal
Cosgrove, Wash.

U. S. Arsenal
San Antonio, Texas

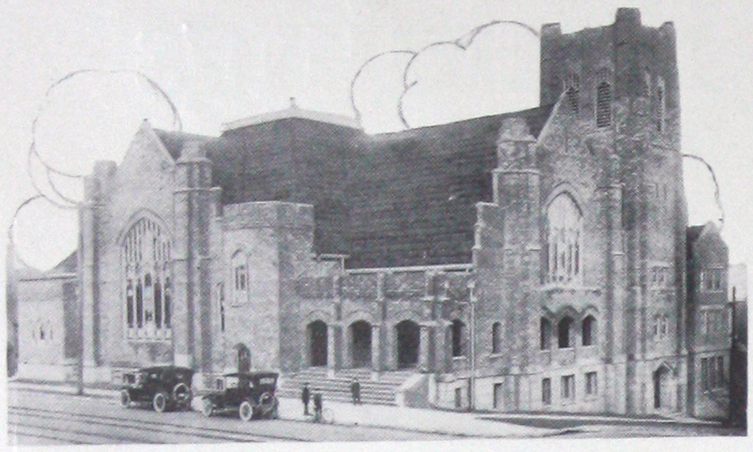
Court House
West Palm Beach, Fla

Coliseum, Michigan State Fair
Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

Court House
West Roxbury, Mass.



City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio



First M. E. Church
Tacoma, Wash.

CHURCHES

Fourth Presbyterian Church
Chicago

First Christian Science Church
Toronto, Canada

St. Joseph's Church, R. C.
Niagara Falls

Central Congregational Church
Dallas, Texas

Riverdale Presbyterian Church
Toronto, Canada

Grace Episcopal Church
Detroit

Stuyvesant Motors Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

STORES AND OFFICE BUILDINGS

Chamber of Commerce
New Haven, Conn.

May Company
Cleveland

Hydro-Electric Building
Toronto

Terminal Sales Bldg.
Seattle

Thompson Arcade
Detroit

Hartford Electric Building
Hartford, Conn.

Chamber of Commerce
Houston, Texas

Forum Bldg.
Sacramento, Cal.

Babcock Apartments
Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS

McGhee Apartments
Atlanta

Craigie Circle,
Cambridge, Mass.

Clyde Courts,
Miami, Fla.

Washington Apartments
Providence, R. I.

Ansonia Apartments
Tacoma

Arroyo Apartment
Daytona, Fla.

Spring Apartment Hotel
Seattle, Wash.

Smith Apartment
Chicago, Ill.

Ionic Masonic Lodge
Detroit

MISCELLANEOUS

Santa Fe Depot
San Diego, Cal.

Y. M. C. A. Building
Providence, R. I.

Van Sweringen Dairy Barns
Cleveland

Convent of Visitation
Toledo, Ohio

Port of Seattle Warehouse

Philadelphia Navy Yard
Philadelphia

U. S. Navy Yard
Bremerton, Wash.

Coliseum Building
Michigan State Fair Grounds

Youngstown Hippodrome
Youngstown, O.

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